

MARCH

by the discovery of the body of Mrs. S. Turley, in Coal river, Kanawha county, Va., with a heavy stone attached thereto by a rope. An inquest was held, and the coroner and a verdict returned that she was murdered by her husband, P. S. Turley, who had been arrested immediately after the body was found. The Kanawha Republican furnishes the subjoined details of this killing affair:

It had made no attempt to escape, but resting quite satisfied that he had subdued the body in two seconds to be found. Indeed, he had put an advertisement offering a reward for his wife, dead or alive. She was lye esteemed by her neighbors, and of an excellent family in Putnam county by the name of West.

From the time she was missing great numbers of people in the neighborhood were anxiously looking for her, and especially during the neighborhood to jury—any decided movements against lynching the husband in custody probably have been carried out by a large crowd present. Suspicion from the beginning attached to Turley for murdering his wife. P. S. Turley for several years been a preacher in the Baptist Church, and enjoyed confidence of his acquaintances, but two years ago he got out of the county, commenced a grocery and sell-grocery, drinking it to excess, gambled, and kept bad women; his wife was the victim of his evil ways, the result of his fall, and his short stay in jail he had confessed he had put the body of his wife in the river, where he found her in her coffin, where he found her in her coffin on the night of her disappearance. had three small children.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Report of Wm. Graham, State Treasurer, shows that the Receipts in Alabama State treasury for the year ending third September, were \$738,003 46, and for the year ending 30th Sept'r, 1857 they were \$241,842—total for the two years \$979,845 46. The Disbursements for the same two years were \$81,000 30, or the same two years \$899,845 46. Excess of Receipts over disbursements \$441,539 37.

The people may be a little curious to know what goes with the large amount of money collected from them each year for various duties, we copy the Treasurer's statement of the various items of expenditure, the study of which will be instructive and profitable.

Expense of the last Legislature was \$61,715 50; and the present one will not be any less.

Members of Gen. Assen. by Sal.

Members of 1855-56, \$56,611 00
Members of same, 4,252 00
By hire, for, 882 50
Members of the Sup Court, 18,782 50
Members of the Cir Court, 37,578 76
Deputies, 12,277 17
Clerks, 9,025 05
Treasurer, 3,907 00
Attorney of State's, 3,036 00
Attorney of Pub accounts, 2,907 00
Attorney of Sup Court, 2,440 00
Attorney of Sec to Governor, 3,001 51
Attorney of State Capital, 992 77
Attorney in Gen'l's office, 1,943 67
Attorney of Sup Court, 800 00
Attorney of Master General, 248 00
Attorney of Education, 4,160 89
Attorney of Appropriations, 3,000 00
Attorney of Expenses, 9,236 69
Attorney of Causes of 1855, 9,659 81
Attorney of Printing, 6,132 75
Attorney of Geological Survey, 2,458 75
Attending Insane Hospital at Tuscaloosa, 105,614 87
Attending Prisoners, 1,832 91
Expenses of obstructions in Tombigby river, out of 2pr. cent fund, 13,333 34
Expenses of State Prisoners, 21,626 61
Expenses of Convicts to 1pr. cent fund, 6,616 81
Expenses of State Books, 6,616 12
Expenses of Executed, &c., 7,101 25
Expenses of Elections Returns, 1,542 70
Expenses of Prisoners, 1,837 32
Expenses of Free Public Schools in Alabama, 440,660 22
Expenses of Superintending Prisoners' office, 1,075 00
Expenses of Prisoners, 762 58
Expenses of taxes on non-Resident lands, returned, 111 56
Expenses of Genl. Assembly, 345 00
Expenses of Genl. Marshal, 16 00
Expenses of Sup'me Co't, 1,163 00
Expenses of Building Ala. Reports, 5,109 00
Expenses of Gen'l Assembly, 607 00
Expenses of Ala. State Agricultural Society, 5,000 00
Expenses of prosecuting public offenders, 1,533 00
Expenses of Penitentiary Laws and Jour'n's, 790 00
Expenses of Taxes re-imbursed, 162 83
Expenses of Measures, 303 33
Expenses of Commission-ers, 423,756 61
Expenses of Trustee for the use of State, 30,000 00
Expenses of fund on University, 491 50
Expenses of Presidential Electors, 491 50
Disbursements Sep'r 2
yrs ending Sep'r 30,
1857, \$1,278,306 33

General Sam Houston intends to be Arizona his future home.

Trust Sale.

Y V value of a Deed of Trust, executed to me as trustee by Samuel P. Howell on the 10th day of April, 1855, to secure Wm. Dothard, and his heirs, which said Deed of Trust was recorded on the 21st April, 1855, and recorded on 31 day of May, 1855, in Book L, pages 171 & 172, and which said Deed of Trust was made and delivered to sell to the highest bidder in cash, before the court house door of the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the 1st Monday of April next, the said Deed of Trust embraced in said Deed, to-wit: west half of south west fourth of Sec. 24, township 14, range 8, N E fourth of N W fourth and N E half of N W fourth—also E half of N W fourth of N W fourth, all in township 25, township 14, range 8, and also about 12 acres of the S E cor. of S 2 half of Sec. 14, T. 14, R. 14, N. 14.

J. A. McCallum, Trustee.

Regulators Relief Record.
NEW LIFE. "God bless him who made it, for he forgot not." As soon as Relief was given, and an application made to the medical authorities, the patient and his immediate family were informed with the following letter from the Regulators:

"The course of this business coming from the hands of those whom you remember, and to whom you are indebted, is a source of pleasure to us, and to the medical authorities, who have received every new letter of thank from you, and are glad to hear that you are now available; who through the efficiency of our Relief, Regulators, and Remedies, have been raised from a bed of pain, misery and sickness, and restored to the enjoyment of health. As soon as we were informed of your troubles, we felt that our efforts have been fruitful, and the angel of mercy was sent on its wings, with its knock at the door of our assistance. The case we refer to above is a true instance, and one who knows it, though he could have no idea of the power of our miraculous cures; performed by our Regulators, even when death has seized the patient."

SNOWY'S READY RELIEF.
There is no pain, however, in disease, no
inconstancy, no feverishness and but faintly
marked by the usual symptoms of colds.
This remedy has been proved to be the best
and most reliable for the cure of all colds,
coughs and positive prevention of influenza,
croup, whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet
fever, typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera,
cholera morbus, and all the most malignant
and dangerous diseases. Its application is simple,
and it is perfectly safe in all cases, whether
simple, pulmonary or dangerous. Nothing the
terrible paroxysms of nerve and influenza,
croup, whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet
fever, typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera morbus
and violent attacks, and restore the
system to the enjoyment of ease and re-
freshment. A knowing mother who has
used it, says: "My children are safe, and
I am well and it is difficult to stop a
cough family should keep Ready Relief
in their homes." If in the night time
your child is troubled with a cough, give
your child, either in the hand or, however,
in the mouth, one or two drops of
Snowy's, or any other child the best
of Snowy's Relief will be the same in
effect as in the case of an adult.

SNARKS—DOGS—CATS.
If you are bitten by a snail dog, or some
other of the species, and, being by no means
fond of the animal, you are obliged to
resort to the knife, you may thereby in-
flict the wound. All you need do is
prevent inflammation or mortification this
place. It has saved the lives of many
horses and man, and is the best remedy
for all kinds of stings by snakes, and other
poisonous reptiles.

THE ACED.
All Influenza, weak feeling and Nervous
feeling the blessings from the use of the
Snowy's Ready Relief. It is the best
remedy for all kinds of colds, coughs,
influenza, in every kind of case, and the best
of all.

[illegible][illegible]

and it had caught two years. She sighed sometimes like a pain of mind during the night, and was cured in 7 days by the relief and support.

A son of the 21 years, cured in three weeks by the same. He, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

That a gentleman, who at 21 years had been afflicted with sore legs, that resisted every treatment, was effectively cured in 3 weeks by Dr. Williams' ready relief, resolute and regular.

The sick will be glad our Tabular Aids, and during the 4 or 5 newspaper called for, and more than the pleasure of our friends.

RADWAY & CO.,
Bristol's Remedies are sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

New Drugs and Medicines.
DR. S. C. WILLIAMS & CO., are now receiving a new and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, from the most celebrated sources, Macabroy, Ruppert and Scotch Snuff Smoking Tobacco; also, fine Brimley's and other exclusively for medicinal purposes, and the various other articles usually kept in a Drug Store, all of which they offer low for cash, or upon short time payment.

Dr. Williams still continues the practice of Medicine in his various departments.
Oxford, Ala., May 16, 1857.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.
Of the newest and most approved patterns of Watches, and a large stock of Gold and Silver Jewelry, of the most elegant and valuable designs, at the lowest prices.

Finger Rings, Indian Rings, Great

for Daguerreotypes, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens, and all other fancy articles usually found in a jewelry establishment. A large stock of writing and fancy Note Paper, and superior Pocket Knives, at

WARWICK'S

The old established Watchmakers, Jewelers, &c.,
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Give personal attention to the repairs of
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.

7170 From Rockledge next days by 5 a m;
 Leave Rockledge Tuesday, Thursday,
 and Friday at 6 a m;
 Arrive Geneva next days by 8
 a m;
 Leave Geneva Tuesday, Thursday,
 and Friday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Hamilton next days by 5 p m;
 Leave Hamilton Tuesday, Thursday,
 and Friday at 6 a m;
 From Burnt Corn, by Monticello, Claiborne,
 and Andalusia, Tuesday and Friday at 8
 a m; 35 miles and back, twice a week;
 Leave Burnt Corn Tuesday and Friday at
 6 a m;
 Arrive at Singerville by 7 p m;
 Leave Singerville Wednesday, Friday,
 and Monday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Cape Levee by 6 p m;
 Leave Cape Levee Tuesday, Thursday,
 and Saturday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Burnt Corn by 7 p m;
 Leave Burnt Corn Monday, Wednesday,
 and Friday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Burnt Corn
 7171 From Burnt Corn next days by 11 a m;
 Leave Burnt Corn Tuesday and Friday at
 6 a m;
 Arrive at Belville, Sparta,
 Brookly, and Longdo, to Andalusia;
 57 miles and back; twice a week;
 Leave Burnt Corn Tuesday and Friday at
 6 a m;
 Arrive at Andalusia next day by 5 p m;
 Leave Andalusia Monday and Thursday
 at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Burnt Corn Tuesday, Thursday,
 and Friday at 6 a m;
 7172 From Cokerly by Turnbull, Newnam
 Academy, Buena Vista, and Falsco, to
 Andalusia, Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m;
 Leave Cokerly Wednesday at 5 a m;
 Arrive at Camden by 5 p m;
 Leave Camden Tuesday and Thursday
 at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Cokerly by 7 p m;
 7173 From Andalusia, by Lewis Station and
 McEllenah, Fla. to Milton, 70 miles
 and back, once a week;
 Leave Andalusia Wednesday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Milton next day by 6 p m;
 Leave Milton Tuesday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Andalusia next day by 6 p m;
 7174 From Andalusia to Williams Mill, 24
 miles and back, once a week;
 Leave Andalusia Monday and Thursday
 at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Williams Mill Tuesday at 1 p m;
 Leave Williams Mill Wednesday at 12 m;
 7175 From Andalusia to Old Town, 11 miles
 and back, once a week;
 Leave Andalusia Saturday at 10 a m;
 Arrive at Old Town by 5 p m;
 Leave Old Town Saturday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Andalusia by 9 a m;
 7176 From Geneva, by Heald Springs, Fla.,
 to Leon, 47 miles and back, once a week;
 Leave Geneva Tuesday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Leon by 5 p m;
 Leave Leon Monday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Geneva by 6 p m;
 7177 From Daleville, by Tallapoosa, Law Redge,
 and Andalusia, Tuesday and Thursday,
 55 miles and back, twice a week;
 Leave Daleville Tuesday and Friday at
 6 a m;
 Arrive at Andalusia next days by 6 p m;
 Leave Andalusia Monday and Thursday
 at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Daleville next days by 12 m;
 7178 From Daleville by Newton, Golina,
 Echo, Garetto's Bridge, Abbotsville, Hills-
 dale, and Union, to Fort Gains, Ga.,
 61 miles and back, twice a week;
 Leave Daleville Wednesday and Saturday
 at 5 a m;
 Arrive at Fort Gains next days by 12 m;
 Leave Fort Gains Thursday and Sunday
 at 1 p m;
 Arrive at Daleville next days by 71 p m;
 7179 From Newton, by Beaver Creek & Big
 Creek, to Campbellton, Fla, 30 miles &
 back, once a week;
 Leave Newton Friday at 5 a m;
 Arrive at Campbellton by 4 p m;
 Leave Campbellton Friday at 4-12 p m;
 Arrive at Newton by 7 p m;
 7180 From Skipperville, by Sumner Hill, to
 Newton, 20 miles & back, once a week;
 Leave Skipperville Saturday at 1 p m;
 Arrive at Newton by 5 p m;
 Leave Newton Saturday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Skipperville by 12 m;
 7181 From Daleville, by Big Creek, Pond and
 Hillsdale, to Big Creek, 42 miles and
 back, once a week;
 Leave Daleville Wednesday at 7 a m;
 Arrive at Big Creek by 8 p m;
 Leave Big Creek Thursday at 7 a m;
 Arrive at Daleville by 8 p m;
 7182 From Daleville, by Skipperville, to Barnes
 X Roads, 25 miles and back, once a
 week;
 Leave Daleville Wednesday at 7 a m;
 Arrive at Barnes X Roads by 5 p m;
 Leave Barnes X Roads Friday at 7 a m;
 Arrive at Daleville by 8 p m;
 7183 From Franklin to Geneva and back, once
 a week;
 Bidders will state the proposed name, in-
 stead of the points to be made, a schedule
 of departures and arrivals.
 7191 From Troy, by Mills, Perdus, Buzz-
 beeville, Elba, and Newbern, to Geneva,
 42 miles and back, twice a week;
 Leave Troy Tuesday & Friday at 5 a m;
 Arrive at Geneva next days by 12 m;
 Leave Geneva Wednesday and Saturday
 at 1 p m;
 Arrive at Troy by next days by 7 p m;
 7192 From Troy, by Newbern, Buzzbee-
 ville, Elba, and Perdus, to Geneva, 50
 miles and back, twice a week;
 Leave Troy Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m;
 Arrive at Geneva next days by 12 m;
 Leave Geneva Wednesday and Saturday
 at 4 a m;
 Arrive at Troy by 7 p m;
 7193 From Troy, by McCall, Backhorn, &
 Louisville, to Clayton, 35 miles & back
 twice a week;
 Leave Troy Tuesday & Friday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Clayton by 7 p m;
 Leave Clayton Wednesday & Saturday
 at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Troy by 7 p m;
 7194 From Troy, by Fryer's Bridge, Farrier-
 oreville, and Magnolia, to Union Springs,
 35 miles and back, twice a week;
 Leave Troy Tuesday & Friday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Union Springs by 6 p m;
 Leave Union Springs Saturday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Troy by 7 p m;
 7195 From Garner's Store, by Coffee Corner
 and Rose Hill, to Andalusia, 39 miles
 and back, once a week;
 Leave Garner's Store Thursday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Andalusia by 7 p m;
 Leave Andalusia Wednesday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Garner's Store by 7 p m;
 7196 From Andalusia, by Clayton, to Andalusia,
 41 miles and back, once a week;
 Leave Andalusia Saturday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Andalusia by 7 p m;
 Leave Andalusia Friday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Andalusia by 6 p m;
 7197 From Pine Level, by China Grove and
 Hilliard, to Briceville, 32 miles and
 back, once a week;
 Leave Pine Level Friday at 2 p m;
 Arrive at Briceville Tuesday at 6 a m;
 Leave Briceville Friday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Pine Level by 1 p m;
 7198 From Brimbridge, (Callier's Store), to
 Brimbridge, by China Grove, Hilliard, &
 Briceville, 18 miles and back, once
 a week;
 Leave Brimbridge Thursday at 1 p m;
 Arrive at Briceville by 7 p m;
 Leave Briceville Thursday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Brimbridge by 7 p m;
 7199 From Louisville, by Lea River, Brin-
 dle, New Topham, Barnes X Road,
 Woodstock, Newton, High Bluff, & Hill
 Fall, to Geneva, 74 miles and back, on-
 ce a week;
 Leave Louisville Thursday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Geneva next day by 6 p m;
 Leave Geneva Tuesday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Louisville next day by 6 p m;
 7200 From Euflavia, by White Oak Spring,
 to Clayton, 22 miles and back, the
 first week;
 Leave Euflavia Tuesday, Thursday,
 and Saturday at 7 a m;
 Arrive at Clayton by 12 m;
 Leave Clayton Tuesday, Thursday,
 and Saturday at 1 p m;
 Arrive at Euflavia by 6 p m;
 Bids for daily service will be consid-
 ered.
 7201 From Euflavia, by King's, Lawrence,
 Abbeville, Columbia, Ochs, Pond,
 Milford, Fla., and Greenwood, to
 Marianna, 95 miles & back, three times
 a week;
 Leave Euflavia Sunday, Tuesday,
 and Thursday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Marianna next days by 12
 m;
 Leave Marianna Sunday, Tuesday, &
 Thursday at 6 a m;
 Arrive at Euflavia next days by 12
 m;
 7202 From Euflavia, by Fort. William
 Buford, Texasville, Adkinsville, &
 Abbeville, to Skipperville, 60 miles
 and back, once a week;
 Leave Euflavia at 6 a m;

[illegible]

without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running, an express as afore-
said, or for transporting persons or pack-
ages conveying mailable matter out of the
country." The Postmaster General may order
an increase of service on a route by allow-
ing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the
contract pay. He may change schedules
of delivery, provided such changes are
particularly to make them conform to con-
ditions with rail roads, without increase
of pay, provided the running time be not
abridged. He may also order an increase
of pay, if he deems it expedient. Provi-
sions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for
additional stock or carriers, if any.
The contractor may, however, in the case
of increase of speed, relinquish his right to
such additional stock or carriers, at the dis-
cretion of the department, doing so to the
detriment of the order into effect. The Postma-
ster General may also curtail or discontin-
ue service on a route, or may order a *pro rata*
decrease of pay, allowing one month's
extra compensation on the amount dispen-
sed with, whenever in his opinion, the
public interests require the change, or in
case of emergency, to expedite its by a di-
rect grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made by collections
from, or drafts on, postmasters, or
otherwise, after the expiration of each
month, ending February, May, August,
and November.

10. The distances are given according
to the best information, but no increased
pay will be allowed, if the distance to be sup-
plied can be correctly stated. Bidders must
inform themselves on this point; and also
in reference to the weight of the mail, the
condition of the road, obstructions of all
kinds, bridges, ferries, or obstructions of
any kind, by which expense may be in-
curred. No claim for additional pay based
on such grounds, can be considered.
The contractor shall be responsible for
as to the degree of service; nor for
bridges destroyed, or other obstructions
increasing distance, occurring during the
contract term. Other regulations relative to
the contract form, if to be visited
without extra pay, if the distance be not
increased.

11. The bidder received after the last day
may, named, or without the guarantee re-
quired by law, or that combines several
routes in one sum of compensation, cannot
be retained in competition with a
regular bidder.

12. Bidders should first propose for ser-
vice strictly according to the advertisement,
and then, if they desire, separately for dif-
ferent services, and if the regular bid is
accepted, the bidder may be required to
the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid
for in a proposal.

The route, the service, the yearly
pay, the residence of the bidder
(that is his usual post office address), and
those of each member of a firm, where a
company offers, should be distinctly stat-
ed, and the payment specified, whether
or more than horseback be intended.—
The words "with due safety, certainty,
and security," inserted to indicate the
mode of conveyance.

14. If the bid is intended, no
specific conveyance must be named. But
in case two modes of conveyance are men-
tioned at the same compensation, the highest
of the lowest offer is to be accepted.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far
as practicable, the printed form of propo-
sal furnished by the department, to write
out in full the sum of their bids, and to
return them sealed.

Altered bids should not be submitted;
nor should bids once submitted to be
drawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two
responsible persons.

General guarantees cannot be admitted.
The bid and guarantee should be signed
plainly, with full names of each person
guaranteeing, and the name of the bidder.
If any one of the guarantors refuse to ac-
cept any bid which may be deemed exorbi-
tant; and also to disregard the bids of
failing contractors and bidders.

16. The bid should be sealed, superscrib-
ed "Sealed Bid for Contract No. _____"
addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster
General," Contract Office, and sent by
mail, not by or to an agent, and postpaid.
It should be delivered to the Postmaster Gen-
eral, or any of his quarterly returns.

17. The contracts are to be executed
before the 1st day of August, 1858, but
may be extended until the 1st day of Sep-
tember following, if the contractor desires
preceding, or the unit day next after
that date, whether the contracts be execu-
ted or not. No proposition to transfer with-
out the consent of the department, and
if transferred and received at the department;
and no transfer will be allowed unless
good and sufficient reasons therefor are
given, to be determined by the department.
The contractor who transfers a lot of work
required to become one of the parties of
the new contract.

18. Postmasters at offices on or near
railroads, but more than eighty rods from
a station, will, immediately after the 1st
day of August, receive the lowest grade of
service from the nearest station, and how they
are otherwise supplied with the mail, to en-
able the Postmaster General to direct a mail
messenger supply from the 1st of July.

19. Section 18 of an act of Congress, ap-
proved March 3, 1845, provides that con-
tracts for the transportation of the mail
shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, the
bidder tendering sufficient guarantee for
faithful performance, without other refer-
ence to the mode of such transportation,
than may be necessary to provide for the
conveyance of the mail, and for the safety
of such transportation." Under this law,
new descriptions of bids has been receiv-
ed. They do not specify a mode of con-
veyance, but engage to make the entire
route safe, and secure, and to furnish the
security, using the terms of the law—
These bids are styled, from the manner in
which they are designated on the books of
the department, "bids for the lowest grade
will be constructed as providing for the con-
veyance of the entire mail, however large,
and whether may be the mode necessary
to insure the "safety, certainty, & securi-
ty" of the mail, and for the safety of the
service is believed to be sufficient, the low-
est bid will be accepted in preference to
star or specific bid.

20. A bid is not a star bid, and
specifies either no mode or an inade-
quate mode of conveyance, it will not be
accepted, but be set aside for a specific bid
proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode
of conveyance, and even if it specifies a
mode, but does not specify the quantity,
but without such specification, it will
not be considered as a proposal for horseback
service.

If a modification of a bid in any of
essential terms is tantamount to a new
bid, and cannot be received, so as to
interfere with a regular competition, at
the last hour set for receiving bids, it
will be rejected.

Guaranties of the contractor are not cer-
tify the sufficiency of guarantors,
sureties, without knowing that they are
persons of sufficient responsibility; and
it is the duty of the contractor to care-
fully inform himself on this subject, and
timely initiated them on a failure to per-
form or perform the contracts for the ser-
vice proposed for in the accepted bid,
their legal liabilities will be enforced.

22. Present contractors, and persons
known at the department, must, equal-
ly with others, procure guarantors and cer-
tificates of their sufficiency substantiated
by affidavit, and the same number of cer-
tificates of sufficiency must be signed by
postmaster or by a judge of a court of
record.

P. M. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

Feb. 4, 1858. O.V.

A quantity of Chinese sugar cane
seed—also, a superior article of sorghum
Molasses for sale at

STIPES & ROWLAND

READ! READ! READ!!!

THE people of Cherokee Georgia, and Alabama, need not suffer themselves to be deceived by cheap imitations, as they have been by the Peddlers and Jews.

There is now established in **Rome, Ga.** a large **FIRST CLASS**

JEWELRY STORE,

Where the public can get good Watches at half the price they have been paying to the Jews and Peddlers, for their cheap Dugout Watches, and can get good warranted gold Jewelry, at the same price that they have been paying for the cheap Jewelry sold by Peddlers and others.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

Watches, Clocks, & JEWELRY;

SILVER & CHINA WARE,

Plated & Cut Glass Wares

Musical Instruments;

CUTLERY,

GUNS AND PISTOLS,

SPECTACLES, FISHING TACKLE,

WALKING CANES, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, AND FINE

HOUSEHOLD WARES.

Gold English Levers, from \$35 to \$175
Gold Detached " " \$25 to \$100
Gold Lignes, " " \$20 to \$50
Silver Levers, " \$10 to \$50
Silver Lignes, " \$ 5
Silver Plain Watches, " 8
We do not keep Galvanized, Brass or German Silver Watches, but will get the best for our customers to order—they will cost from \$2 to \$4 each.

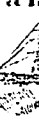
8 Keyed Acordeons, " \$1
21 " " " " " 6
Dablelised Violins & low compell, " 2
Gold pen silver case and pencil, " 1
Best quality of Silver Thimbles, " 1
20 near Brass Clocks, warranted, " 1
White China Tea Sets, 41 pieces, " 6
Gilt China Tea sets, 41 pieces, " 10
Five Cut Glass Goblets, doz. 6
Old gold and silver, in exchange, 10
Spectacles fitted to all ages, with optician skill. Watch glasses fitted for 25 cents.
Old gold and silver, in exchange, 10
Watch makers furnish with tools a material.

Jewelry and Silver were made to order. Watches and Clocks made to order. Gold pen silver case and pencil, 1. Repaired, and those that are good will be warranted—but common watches are Jewelry, such as are sold by Jews and Peddlers are generally too poorly made to be warranted.

VEAL & COMPANY.
Rome, Ga. Jan. 28, 1858.

CABIN PASSAGE.

From Charleston to N. York
Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.)
United States Mail Line
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
Steam Packets.



Through in 48 to 53 Hours
SEVEN WEEKLY.

The new Steamship Columbia 18 Tons, Capt. W. BERRY, Commander
NASHVILLE, T. D. P. 1500 Tons, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, J. S. C. TRISKER, 1500 Tons, Commander.
MARION, } W. Foster, 1500 Tons, Commander.
SOUTHERNER, } L. M. MEYER, 1000 Tons, Commander.

LEAVES ADGERS WHARVES
Every Wednesday & Saturday
after the arrival of the cars from South and West, "at high water," these Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, silver, safe, comfortable, and speed, are unrivalled on the coast. Tables supplied with every luxury, Attentive and courteous command will ensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation. For freight or passage, have elegant State Room accommodations, apply to

HENRY MISSROON & CO.
Corner of Main, Bay and Adger's S. C. Wharf, CHARLOTTE, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$25 00
Stowage, \$8 00
March 11, 1857.—ly.

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Will attend promptly to the collection of debts, and all other business entrusted to him in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. Special attention given to Pension and Bounty Claims. Office in the North East corner of the Court House Jan. 28, 1858.

DR. C. J. CLARK,
Surgeon & Fracturing Physician
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on hand a supply of Pure Medical preparations of his own Prescribing and to supply patients of the South and West.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and board and treat them reasonable terms. Nov. 15, 1857.—ly.

Jacksonville Female
ACADEMY.

The Spring Term of this Institution commences Monday the 1st day of February, and continues twenty-one weeks, ending the 1st of May, 1858.

Jacksonville, Jan. 14, 1858.

IRON STORE.
HARPER,

R. T. McCAY,
AND DEALERS IN
AFRICAN HARDWARE,
Home, Ga.
Merchants one of the largest and finest assortments of goods imported directly from Europe. We have selected to merit its success in our business we are enabled to compete successfully with ourselves.
found in large Hardware Houses. Amongst

A large assortment of Guns, Rifles, & Pistols.
Consisting of fine English and Damascus Guns.
Twist and Laminated Steel Barrel Shotguns.
Colts' and new model, besides a large assortment of all kinds of Pistols.
Cooking and Parlor Stoves—a great variety of all kinds.
Pocket and Table Cutlery.
Anvils, Bellows, Vices, &c.
Hollow ware, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Andirons, Shovels and Trunks.
Axes, Springs, Bolts, &c.
A fine lot of Plated Ware, &c.
China Tea, Wine Glasses, &c.
January, 14, 1858.—6m

BOOK STORE.
NEW STORE, NEW GOODS, AND
NEW ARRANGEMENTS.
"Books & Stationery."
The undersigned has increased all the staple stock of BOOKS & STATIONERY by every steamer from the North, and is also in receipt of the New Publications of the European publishing houses as soon as issued from the press. I offer for sale at low prices—
100 reams Folio Paper, Cap, Letter, Note and Commercial Note.

CHEAPEST
Blank Books of all qualities, together with all the staple articles of Stationery usually found in a

BOOK STORE
such as Counting House, School, Fancy and Pocket Inkstands, Portfolios, Back Gammals and Glass Boards, Chess Men, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Single and Double Slates, Pelican Slates, Dressing Knives, Paper Folders, Pen Racks, Steel and Quill Pens, Mucilage, the best brands of Writing, Copying and Lettering Ink, Visiting and Playing Cards, warranted as good as at low prices as can be found

IN THE CITY.
Also, Bill Files, India Rubber, India Rubber Rings, Quills, Sealing Wax, Red, Black, Ivory and White; India Ink, Drawing Sticks, Cayon Crayon Holders, Black Sand, Sandpapers, Bill Head Boxes, Colored Pencils, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices by WM. KAT, Agent.
N. B.—Please remember the location, near No. 2 to the general Passenger depot, at all the Hotels. Feb. 11, 1858.—13m

Mortgage Sale.
UNDER and by virtue of a Mortgage executed to me on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1851, by Starling Smith, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court of Chancery, at the County of Chatham, Georgia, in March next, the following described Land, to-wit: The south east fourth of section 30, township 14, range 7 east in the Coosa Land tract. Said Land will be sold to particular debts specified in said mortgage; and such title as vests in said mortgagee, will be conveyed to the purchaser.
NOAH LAWRENCE,
Feb. 11, 1858.—ads.

Receiver's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, acting as the Receiver of the State of Alabama, appointed Reciever in a certain cause pending in the Chancery Court of Blount County, by A. Woods, et alvs. J. J. Ratcliff, for the purpose of collecting the debts due the firms of J. McCampbell & Co., and J. J. Railin & Co., all persons indebted to said firms are therefore required to call on me at my office in Jacksonville, Ala., and settle their indebtedness said firms; as the Books Notes, Accounts, &c. are now in my hands, I am the only person authorized law to receive and accept.

B. A. BROOKS
Receiver

Feb. 4, 1858.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK
Charleston and Savannah
STEAMSHIP LINES.
CABE PASSAGE \$20.00 STEORAGE

The well known first class side-wheel Steamship, **City of Georgia**, of C. J. GARVIN, having commenced regular trips for the season of 1858, leave Savannah for Philadelphia, as follows:

Saturday, February 6th. 20th.
March 3d. 29th.
April 30th.
May 17th.
May 1st, &c. &c.

Leaving Philadelphia for Savannah the same Saturdays

In strength, speed and accommodation this ship is fully equal to any on the inland navigation 400 miles on Delaware and Bay; two nights at sea.

For Niagara Falls, Lakes & Canada.
SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE
This line connects Philadelphia with Great Northwestern Railroad Route through Niagara Falls or Toledo, in 16 hours to Philadelphia. Through Tickets with the value of stopping at Philadelphia and several points, for sale by the Agents in advance.
To go to Niagara or Buffalo, \$25. E. E. \$20; to Canalaniaga, \$27.00.

A. HERON,
Agent at Philadelphia.
C. A. GRINN
Feb. 4, 1858.—1y. Agent at Savannah.

Furniture! Furniture!
THE undersigned keeps constant supply of all kinds of furniture, and is prepared to furnish superior lot of

CABINETT WARE
which they will sell at unprecedented low prices.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.
Orders promptly filled, and in work like manner.

Wholesale of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.

ROWLAND & GOODWIN.
Feb. 18 1858.—12m

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
March 11, 1858.

Some weeks since we spoke what we believed to be terms of deserving praise and commendation of the new Jewelry Store of Messrs. Vail & Co., Rome, Ga., and since then has been confirmed in our good opinion by personal knowledge. We had an order filled the other day by them, for some triple plated silver table & tea spoons and received a splendid article, exceeding our expectations, and at very low prices.

Send your orders for Jewelry Household Wares, if inconvenient in applying in person, and you need not be the most perfect satisfaction will be given, both in prices and quality.

BURNED TO DEATH.—On Thursday evening last, a small negro girl, sixteen years of age, belonging to Mr. Crow, near this place, was accidentally burned to death by her clothes taking fire. She, with some smaller children were playing about where brush had been burned, seeing who could jump over the fire, &c. When her clothes took fire, she was so badly burned, that she died in about six hours.

This is the third or fourth case of the kind, which has resulted fatally in this county, within a few months, besides many others elsewhere, and many that have not terminated fatally. The things ought to teach lessons of additional caution.

HON. C. C. CLAY, one of the able Senators from this State, recently made the following pointed and well-timed remarks, in answer to some sarcastic insinuations, by Mr. Fessenden of Maine, relative to the Alabama Claims resolutions:

Mr. Clay. "With the honorable Senator from Louisiana, who has just taken his seat, I do not propose to say anything on this question at this time. I agree with the majority of the Senate, that it is proper it should be referred at once to the committee to which it properly belongs; but as the Senator from Maine alluded to some late resolutions of the State which I hold in the honor in part to represent, I would to take occasion now to say, that I endeavor, at the proper time, to show that the State of Alabama has only taken the ground which has hitherto been assumed by every Southern State in this Confederacy, with perhaps the exception of one or two. I am prepared to sustain that ground; and I shall endeavor to fortify it by arguments which are unanswerable, and which are derived from the Constitution of the country and its political history. I shall postpone this discussion at the present time; but in reply to what the Senator from Maine has rather vauntingly said, I say that *when the principles which are enunciated in these resolutions of my State are forgotten or sneered by Congress, then, indeed, may say this Union is no longer for me. I trust that my State will never dishonor herself by retreating from the position which has assumed.*"

We copy the following article from the New York Journal of Commerce, which discloses a sad state of affairs at that city with regard to the numerous unsuccessful applications for clerkships and the thousands who are out of employment. We hope it may be tantamount to a cure for the mania of those who seek employment in this overcrowded field; and especially, that we have a tendency, not only to make owners and tillers of the soil more contented with their lot, but proud of their noble independence and pure lineage.

We have received a large number of applications in person or by letter, on behalf of young men and boys who desire clerkships in this city. To a disappointment we may as well say that there are already here many hundreds (if not thousands) of young men, unemployed, for whom there is no suitable opening. It is not probable that we could turn the attention of the young men of our country, who are now seeking "light employment" to the only opening, where their services are needed, and will be sure of a reward. We allude to agricultural employments, which Young America has such an abundant distaste. There is no real independence in this world; but that success which appears to be nearest to it, is attained, perhaps, to all that is desirable, is found in rural life among the tillers of the soil. In the old world where land is inalienable, or the few high that only wealth can compare there is much grinding toil and but little encouragement for the poor in pursuit. But in this happy land, where every man who chooses, may become the owner of a fine farm, and produce, with which, with a fair industry, will sustain comfortably by one or two years steady application. If there is any prospect for you in the old world, turn your face to the setting sun, and your work your way to a spot where the Virgin soil invites the adventurous pioneer. Better a little back ache a brown complexion than when you next meet to find science than when you next meet to find grace broadened and hardened by a stained wrinkled and lined face. In our judgment no young man goes West, even to such a field of labor, who is not a man of the future. There is scarcely a town in New Jersey or in all New England, which the diligent labor of the husband accompanied with patience, prudence and wholesome self-denial, will not support a man of pleasant frisk, an honest independence. If a sickly, tempted youth who toil in vain pittance in the warehouse shops of the city could see, at a glance the contrast between the puny and too many of them are, and the broad shoulders of soul as well as body, which he might obtain in the open field, he surely would eschew as far their lot and cast no lingering look behind him, except to find the wholesome task of the country.

Every man should pay the price he owes him; and if he don't owe go to his office and—pay him and

Having been prevented by business engagements and other causes, from being present at the execution on Friday last, we are indebted to two of our friends, who were present, in discharge of duties assigned them by law, for the following brief sketch of some of the facts of the trial; and graphic description of the closing scene.

We give also some extracts taken from his confession by Rev. A. Vandever, with whom it was left, who comments by that gentleman, which will go far to correct many erroneous impressions which have gone abroad relative to his having confessed to other murders and crimes.

A brief summary of the facts, together with the incidents connected with the Execution of Larkin Bramlett for the Murder of Benjamin F. Obannon in Cherokee County.

In the year 1858, Bramlett & Obannon were keeping mills, one a grist, the other a saw mill, both run by the pond. The proof upon the trial, showed that they had a few weeks the evening previous to the murder, that early morning, Bramlett went to a neighbor to borrow a gun, his neighbor asked him if he was going a squirrel hunting, replied yes, and I will kill a damn big one before you get home, and he took the mill, dropped in a saw and called Obannon to the door, & say your prayers, Obannon jumped for the gun, Bramlett fired, striking Obannon's forehead, which caused the death of O., in a short time. Bramlett shortly thereafter arrested, and committed to jail; at the committing trial called up his children and told them that *there*, was a man in Jackson county, who was taking pattern, when he body insulted them to do likewise the fall term 1858 of Cherokee county he was arraigned, plead not guilty, the case was continued, before the term of the court, he made his escape to Canada, remained away several years, returned to Cherokee county, re-arrested, then changed the venue to Benton county, continued the case in term in Benton, broke jail in Jackson county, and came to the court house, by running over a young man, (a keeper) who was giving them their pass, alarm was made, & he was caught by Henry Snow and his dogs, after 24 hours race. At the fall term '57 of Cherokee county, he was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung, by the Hon. W. Brooks on Friday March 5th 1858 at 11 o'clock. Upon the trial the Hon. Alex. W. counsel for prisoner made a motion to arrest of error, the court was overruled, after elaborate argument, when upon the case was taken to the Supreme court at its present session and affirmed in every particular, although questions presented were very novel & difficult. Bramlett had great hopes the Supreme court would reverse decision, and when the certificate of affirmance was read to him, he exhibited the same stoical indifference, that he manifested when he was taken to the Sheriff of the county (Mr. J. B. Farr) immediately proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for the execution by building a gallows, summoning different officers, and physicians as requested by law, together with a regiment guard. Every thing that he could do to excite the curiosity of the boys going out of town and the Jews, soldier-like young men paraded the streets with musket and bayonet. Little groups might be seen, here and there, discussing the probability of Bramlett's escape, what he had said to the Sheriff and to the ministers in attendance, whether he had made a confession and what it? how he was going to come off, & in fact of everything hanging, within the memory of the men, was discussed, how it was done in South Carolina, where they do the same thing, and how it ought to be done. Thursday evening came, and it quite a crowd from the adjacent counties, Carroll county Georgia, represented, by at last fifteen men were here. Bramlett's brothers, it was here, a rescue would be attempted, but no thing, save the jail being doubled with citizens and the jail set on fire, but finally day morning came, a beautiful day, day, showing to the excited inhabitants that the evils which never Jaeger lost us more pain than those which he had. At a very early hour in the morning you might see people coming from all points of the compass: men, boys and girls, old men and women, and children, and a great many small boys on mules, sometimes as far as three on one mule, grown men on switch tail ponies—women behind on horseback, one ox carts, two or four horse wagons, buggies, carryalls, carriages, in fact every imaginable species of conveyance and every species of conveyance loaded with men, women and children, still they came, ever increasing. At last, the confusion was great, and the people began to be impatient by the hour of 10 was never before, by that very respectable gentleman (Crow) the oldest settler of the town. I might mention here that a great amount of whiskey was consumed, the time the guard fled out from the Court House, then came the rushing mighty waters; every fence any where in the neighborhood of the jail broken down and the confusion when the guard backed the men formed lines in front, but that hum and buz was stifled by the advance of Bramlett and the sheriff and jail door. Attention—form square front face—forward march! and immense mass, like a huge Leviathan slowly and solemnly moved to the place of execution.

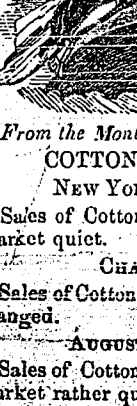
When we again seen Bramlett before his appearance at the court house, he was in jail, and took his seat in the bench on his coffin, was rather nervous, but he had none of that apoplectic, but air one would expect to see in a man who showed no more symptoms of than he did. He was as calm, as possible for any man to be under circumstances: he met his fate as a soldier; in fact he was satisfied during his march to the gallows that it was long to hear a quill and pen from the prison, that sensibility was declared to all sensibility conversed very freely with Mr. Vandever, the officiating minister, and when under the gallows, during the sermon, I watched him and saw him shed tears once or twice he smiled about as often, at any time he said. Something that the Lord said, he seemed to enjoy. Vandever said, he seemed to enjoy. Vandever said, he seemed to enjoy.

[illegible][illegible]

The application has been tried by the
 Chief of the Secretary, formally, con-
 sidered to death, and received notice
 of the man which surely awaits him.
 Those now in prison may perish on the
 scaffold; they know that thousands are
 ready to avenge them; and even though
 torture be tried (that it was under Lou-
 is Philippe is proven in Louis Blanc's
 "History of ten Years,") they will die
 without making a sign.

Telegraphic.

Latest News by Telegraph



From the Mont. Adv. & Gazette.
COTTON MARKETS.
 NEW YORK, March 3, 1858.
 Sales of Cotton to day 1000 bales.
 Market quiet.
 CHARLESTON, March 3.
 Sales of Cotton to day 500 bales—un-
 changed.
 AUGUSTA, March 3, 1858.
 Sales of Cotton to day 1500 bales—
 Market rather quiet.

By this Morning's Mail.
 WASHINGTON, March 2.
 The War Department has received
 advices from Col. Johnson. He urges
 the necessity of the early arrival at his
 camp of the store trains with a strong
 escort. Gen. Scott has ordered 200
 wagons, 1600 mules, and seven com-
 panies of cavalry to start from Fort Leve-
 worth on 10th ult. He has also sent
 with greatest haste to the Commander
 in New Mexico to furnish a strong es-
 cort to Capt. Marcy on his return with
 the mules for Col. Johnson, as the Mor-
 mons had intended to intercept him and
 rob him of the mules, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1858.
 In the Senate to-day the House bill
 was passed, which enables the Presi-
 dent of the United States to fulfil the
 stipulations contained in the third and
 sixth articles of the treaty between the
 United States and Denmark, of the 11th
 of April, 1857, for the discontinuance
 of the Sound Dues. The bill provides
 for the payment of three hundred and
 ninety-three thousand dollars, and
 charges to the terms of the treaty, and
 the money is due in London on the 11th
 day of April next.
 Mr. Douglas called up for the consid-
 eration of the Senate, his resolution
 asking for information in relation to the
 charges of illegal voting and fraudu-
 lent election returns, in the Territory
 of Kansas.

The bill for the admission of KANSAS
 as a State was discussed.
 In the House, the bill providing for
 the restoration of those naval officers
 who were affected by the action of the
 Redding Naval Board, was discussed
 until the hour of adjournment.

COTTON DECLINING.
 NEW YORK, March 1.
 Sales in New York to-day 2,000 bales
 The market heavy and declining.
 In Charleston and Augusta declines
 from 1 to jcts.

By this Morning's Mail.
 MOBILE, March 3.
 The steamer Eliza Battle was burnt
 near Demopolis, on the Bigbee river on
 Monday morning last, causing the death
 of thirty-five persons, and the loss of
 twelve hundred bales of cotton. Other
 persons were frozen to death in the
 water.

NEW YORK, March 3.
 Freeman Hunt, the able editor of the
 Merchant's Magazine, died in this city
 this morning.

WASHINGTON, March 3.
 In the Senate to-day to-day the Kan-
 sas State bill was discussed until the
 hour of adjournment.
 In the House, the resolution for the
 restoration of Naval officers, dropped
 by the retiring Board, was passed by
 seventy-one majority.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.
 The Legislature of Louisiana passed
 to-day a bill authorizing a company al-
 ready organized to import from Africa
 twenty-five hundred free blacks as ap-
 prentices for fifteen years.

THE MORMONS.—A telegraphic des-
 patch from St. Louis, on the 1st inst.,
 states that the *Leader* has a letter from
 Father Desmit, a Catholic Missionary,
 stating there is a perfectly practicable
 route from Salt Lake to the British pos-
 sessions, and that he is convinced the
 Mormons intend to leave their present
 location in the spring and proceed to
 New Caledonia, where they will settle
 at the base of the Portage Mountains,
 between the forty-ninth parallel of latitude.

COTTON STILL DECLINING.
 NEW YORK, March 3, 1858.
 Sales of cotton in New York to-day
 1,000 bales—declined 1 cent.
 In Charleston and Augusta the mar-
 ket is declined.
 In N. Orleans 10,000 bale L-S decline.

WASHINGTON March 4.
 Several officers of the army are here,
 who are urging the importance of rein-
 forcing Col. Johnson's command before
 starting for Salt Lake.

NEW YORK, March 4.
 Late advices from St. Thomas state
 that the yellow fever is raging there.
 The old American house of Ridge-
 way & Thul has suspended.
 The harbor is full of vessels, but no
 freights are offering.

WASHINGTON, March 4.
 Yesterday the Kansas House Com-
 mittee met. Col. Calhoun's statement
 in regard to the condition of affairs in
 the Territory of Kansas was refused to
 be received by the Committee. The
 Hon. A. H. Stephens presented a re-
 port as embodying the views of the
 majority. The Committee refused to
 adopt a resolution calling for a new

of John C. Abernathy, and both against a
 the highest bidder for cash, the highest bidder
 for cash, the following property, to-wit:
 one negro girl Susan, about 25 years old; and
 her three children; Tom, about 7 years old;
 Henry, about 4 years old; Mary, about five
 years old; also, one negro girl Nancy about 5
 years old; and Emeline about four years old;
 the real estate property of A. T. Laid, to
 satisfy said order of sale.
 Mar. 11, 1858.—J. B. FARMER, SHERIFF.

OBITUARY.
MR. EDITOR: It is our painful duty
 to record the death of our much be-
 loved Brother, W. M. Allen, who
 departed this life, after a short illness,
 with typhoid pneumonia, on Thursday
 last, the 4th inst. in the 80th year of his
 age. In the death of Bro. Hill, the
 Baptist denomination, of which he was
 a member, has sustained a heavy loss,
 and also, that blessed institution, the
 Sabbath School, of which he was Su-
 perintendent. Our denomination too, under
 the supervision of Trustees, appointed
 by the Ten Islands Association, has
 lost its great head and leader, whose
 place it will be difficult if not impos-
 sible, ever to fill. He was beloved by
 all who knew him: for it required but
 to be acquainted with him to love him
 as he possessed all those traits of char-
 acter and disposition that constitute a good
 and great man. But to his young and
 interesting family, the loss and bereave-
 ment is greater and more painful than
 all. But he gave them his dying bless-
 ing, as well as to the school and chil-
 dren of his charge.

Thus a good and great man has been
 stricken down in our midst, with only
 nine days of his life. He was a thor-
 ough, a regular, graduate of Irvin
 College, Tennessee. He bore his pain-
 ful affliction with great Christian for-
 titude, and died in the triumphs of a
 Gospel Faith, and we hope and firmly
 believe that our loss is his eternal gain,
 and pray that God may sanctify this
 heavy dispensation of his Providence
 to the good of all.
 A. E. VANDEVERE.

Departed this life in Benton
 County, Ala. Feb. 28th, 1858, Mrs. SARAH TOWNS, consort of Elisha TOWNS, and daughter of Isaac Toomer, in the 55th year of her age. She was
 born in Charleston, S. C. May 20, 1793, she was married to Elisha TOWNS, in the year 1820, in which year she also
 embraced religion and joined the Methodist, E. P. Church, of which she
 lived a devoted and consistent mem-
 ber until her death. In the year 1831,
 she, with her husband, emigrated to
 Miss. and from that State in 1836, to
 Ala. In 1837, truly he said, for she
 was a mother in Israel, but she has
 fallen—no more will she be heard to
 talk and sing of heaven in the Class-
 room or around the fireside—she was
 an affectionate wife, a kind mother, a
 humane mistress, and a good neighbor;
 all who knew her, loved and esteemed
 her, but their loss is her everlasting
 gain. She died as she lived—a
 christian, and may the Lord incline the
 hearts of her friends and relatives to
 follow her as she followed Christ, that
 they may meet her in the Paradise of
 God.
 R. G. R.

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BIT
TERPES. It is a verifiable fact, that
 more cures have been effected by these
 effected not only in the rural districts,
 but in all the large cities and towns in
 the South and Southwest, by a timely
 resort to these invaluable medicines,
 than by the experiments of the so-called
 Faculty. For families and travelers
 they are unsurpassed. Sold by the
 proprietors, J. C. MOFFAT, 335
 Broadway, New York.

GROVER & BAKER'S
C E L E B R A T E D
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
 435 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
 750 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.
 33 ST. FRANCIS STREET, MOBILE.

☞ No applications for **AGENCIES** need
 be made, except by persons of integrity,
 reliability, and having excellent facilities
 for doing business. They must be ad-
 dressed to Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 435
 Broadway, New York. Mar. 4, 1858.

Medical Notice.
 Dr. D. V. M. ALLEN,
 having permanently located him-
 self in Alexandria, Al., respectfully
 tenders his professional services to the
 citizens of that place and vicinity.
 He may usually be found at his Office when
 not professionally engaged.
 March 11, 1858.—6m.

BENTON
STEAM MILLS.
 The undersigned, having taken lease
 of the above mills, running them, and
 prepared to furnish **LUMBER** to all
 who may land in bills, with dispatch,
 for cash or produce.
 They will be considered due when
 completed. WM. L. STOKES, Jr.
 Mar. 11, 1858.—4t.

Notice.
 Notice is hereby given, that a Land
 Warrant, No. 11,769, for eighty acres,
 issued from the Pension Office, and
 the Bounty Land act, March 3d, 1855,
 to Josiah T. Wonnack, and forwarded to
 the Agent for the State of Alabama, A. M.
 Wonnack, Jacksonville, Ala., which War-
 rant never was received by the said
 Wonnack, or by the said Pritch's agent,
 and the said Wonnack has never sold,
 transferred, or voluntarily parted with
 his right to said Warrant. This pub-
 lication is therefore made for the pur-
 pose of preventing fraud in the impro-
 per sale of said Warrant, and for the
 purpose of making application to the
 Commissioner of Pensions for a dupli-
 cate Warrant. W. C. PRICE,
 Agent for J. T. Wonnack.
 March 11, 1858.—6t.

Trust Sale.
 BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed
 to me as trustee by Samuel P. Hudson,
 on the 19th day of April, 1855, to
 secure a \$10,000 loan, made by A. M.
 Wonnack, which said Deed of Trust was
 filed for record on the 21st of April, 1855,
 and recorded on pages 171 and 172; I will
 proceed to sell to the highest bidder
 for cash, before the court house door
 in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the
 1st Monday of August next, the fol-
 lowing land, to-wit: A certain tract of
 land, to-wit: west half of south west
 and the west half of the north west
 fourth of Sec. 24, township 14, range
 8, also S. E. fourth of N. W. fourth and
 N. W. fourth of N. E. fourth, and N. half
 of E. half of N. W. fourth—also E. half
 of N. W. fourth of N. W. fourth, all in
 section 26, township 14, range 8, east.
 Also about 1/2 of the N. E. and E. end of
 the S. half of sec. 14, T. 14, R. 8.
 J. A. McCAMBER, JR.,
 Mar. 4, 1858.—5m. Trustee.

CONSIDER the following proceedings were had and held to-wit:

JOHN D. ROX, *Plaintiff*,
vs. *in Attachment*,
AMOS T. LAIRD, *Defendant*.

CAME the Plaintiff and asked for an order of publication, the Defendant being a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the Clerk cause a notice of the attachment and levy on the Defendant's property be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published in the County, for four successive weeks, and a copy of said notice be sent to Defendant. If his residence is known say to Defendant, *Amos T. Laird*. A true copy from the minutes. Witness my hand the 27th February, 1858.

G. B. DOUTHITT, Clerk.

The Defendant, *Amos T. Laird*, will take notice, that the attachment above stated, was levied upon the following slaves, to-wit: Susan, about 28 years old—Tom, about five years old—Henry, about three years old, and Mary about three months old.

G. B. DOUTHITT, Clerk.

March 4, 1858.—4t.

At the FALL TERM, 1856, of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, the following proceedings were had and held, to-wit:

E. L. WOODWARD,
vs. *in Attachment*,
AMOS T. LAIRD.

CAME the Plaintiff and asked for an order of publication, the Defendant being a non-resident.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the Clerk cause a notice of the attachment and levy on the Defendant's property be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published in the county for four successive weeks, and a copy of said notice be sent to Defendant, if his residence is known or can be ascertained.

A true copy from the minutes of the Court. Witness my hand this 27th February, 1858.

G. B. DOUTHITT, Clerk.

The Defendant, *Amos T. Laird* will take notice that the attachment above stated, was levied upon the following slaves, to-wit: Susan, about 25 years old and her three children, Tom about seven years old—Henry, about five years old—Mary about ten months old—Also Nancy about five years old and Emaline about four years old.

G. B. DOUTHITT, Clerk.

March 4, 1858.—4t.

At the FALL TERM, 1856, of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, the following proceedings were had and held, to-wit:

WOODWARD & WHITE,
vs. *in Attachment*,
AMOS T. LAIRD.

CAME the Plaintiffs and asked for an order of publication, the Defendant being a non-resident.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the Clerk cause a notice of the attachment and levy on the Defendant's property be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published in the County for four successive weeks, and a copy of said notice be sent to Defendant if his residence is known or can be ascertained.

A true copy from the minutes: Witness my hand this 27th February, 1858.

G. B. DOUTHITT, Clerk.

The Defendant, *Amos T. Laird* will take notice that the attachment above stated was levied upon the following slaves, to-wit: Susan, about 25 years old and her three children, Tom about seven years old—Henry, about five years old, and Mary about ten months old—Also Nancy about five years old and Emaline about four years old.

G. B. DOUTHITT, Clerk.

March 4, 1858.—4t.

At the FALL TERM, 1856 of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, the following proceedings were had and held, to-wit:

FRANCIS & CLARK,
vs. *in Attachment*,
AMOS T. LAIRD.

CAME the Plaintiff and asked an order of publication, the Defendant being a non-resident.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the Clerk cause a notice of the attachment and levy on the Defendant's property be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published in the county for four successive weeks, and a copy of said notice be sent to Defendant if his residence is known or can be ascertained.

A true copy from the minutes: Witness my hand this 27th February, 1858.

G. B. DOUTHITT, Clerk.

The Defendant, *Amos T. Laird* will take notice, that the attachment above stated was levied upon the following property, to-wit: Negro girl Susan, about 25 years old and her three children, Tom about seven years old—Henry about four years old, and Mary about ten months old—Also Nancy about five years old and Emaline about four years old.

G. B. DOUTHITT, Clerk.

March 4, 1858.—4t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
St. CLAIR COUNTY.

Probate Court, Special Term 4th Monday in February, A. D. 1858.

THIS day came Alcmeth Byers, and filed with the Court his petition in writing, in which, he said Alcmeth Byers and Eliza Cook, wife of Samuel Cook, held as joint owners or tenants in common, one Town Lot in the Town of Ashville, Alabama known as lot No. thirty-two in the original survey of said town, containing one third of an acre: also the South East quarter of the S. W. 14 of section six, in township four, range of Range four, and land, and a small tract of land in Alabama and one half of the E of the N E 4 of section 7, T. 14, Range four east, containing nine acres and one hundred and twelve poles, which will more fully appear, reference being had to the said petition. Said petitioner also alleges in his said petition, that he owns two shares of one third each in lands, and land, and that said Eliza owns the other third—that said lot and lands cannot be equally partitioned or divided, between said Joint owners or tenants in common, without a sale thereof. Notice is hereby given to said Eliza Cook, and her husband Samuel Cook, who are non-residents of this State, that said petition has been filed for order of this Court to sell the lot and lands above described for division between said Joint owners or tenants in common, and that the 2d, Monday in April next is set by the Court for the hearing of said petition, that said Eliza Cook and her husband Samuel Cook, may then appear, at the Court and file their plea, and answer, and contest said application if they are either of them think proper. This 26th day of February, A. D. 1858.

ROSS PHILLIPS, Judge of the Court.

March 4, 1858.—3w. Probate.

C. S. PORTER
Resident Surgeon Dentist;
Jacksonville, Fla.

JOB W. C. K.

PRINTED AND EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE

Woodward's
addition of
Car and Hacks.
GUMS.
articles, travel, etc., for the
friends and customers of the
of Jacksonville. The fact that
the "Penny," is the price
of each number of ten cents.
Jacksonville) they feel that their authority
(expressed by their grantors) and are ready to
of all kind of printing, and are ready to
to the interests of their
a continuance.
From the known responsible publisher
of the "Penny," it is not surprising that
has furnished the materials and facilities
for the north to purchase them at the lowest prices,
and to make them as useful as possible.
As heretofore sought improvements of
to each and best class editions.
— W. L. WOODWARD, and J. T. MARTIN
continue with us, while they appreciate
the favors they have shown toward them,
especially in regard to the interest of their
friends and acquaintances.
Feb. 18, 1858.

Call.
Please call and close your accounts
with C. G. of paper, if not previously noted.
Close of day, etc. This will do you no
harm, and accommodate me.
E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb. 11th, 1858.—t.

MORTON, HUNTER & CO.
TAKE this method of informing the
public of goods, which are now on hand,
that they have established a **WARE**
ROOM in Jacksonville, for the sale of
Chairs, Bedsteads
And Cabinet Furniture.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at reduced
prices. They have made permanent ar-
rangements with an extensive Manufactur-
ing Establishment, to supply them with
every article in their line, and they are
prepared to manufacture their own Furni-
ture, which they contemplate doing as
early as possible. . . . share of the
public patronage, assuring all who patronize
us, that they shall find our prices right
and every article worth we recommend it
to be. Feb. 26, 1858.—ly.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.
WE have just received a small sup-
ply of this new variety of grass seed,
which is said to have made five tons
of hay from one acre, and yielding in some
portions of the west last Summer.
POMEROY & MARSHALL.
Mobile, Ala, Feb. 26, 1858.—tf.

Trust Sale.
By virtue of a Deed of Trust Executed
in me as Trustee, by John T. Lewis,
on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1851,
to secure Jas. A. McCampbell, which
said Deed of Trust was filed and recorded
on 21st day of January 1851 in
Book L, pages 109, 110, 111, I will proceed
at 10 o'clock of the highest bidder for
cash before the Court House door in
the town of Jacksonville, on the 1st
Monday of April next, the following de-
scribed Real Estate embraced in said
Deed to-wit: East half of the South
West fourth and West half of South
East fourth and South East fourth of
North West fourth and North East fourth
of Section 35, Township 15 and Range 5,
East.
S. P. HUDSON.
Mar. 5, 1858.—ads.

OUR ILLUSTRATED FAMILY JOURNAL.
—NALS—
"The most beautiful weekly in the U-
nion."—R. T. REFORMER.
A LIFE CLIP IS Pictorial Family Newspaper,
which ought to be read by every family
in the land. Worth at \$2 a year or \$3
for half a year. FOWLER & LEWIS,
308 Broadway, N. Y.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.
Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and
Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy,
with numerous Illustrations; and those laws
which govern Life and health. \$1 a year.
THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.
Devoted to all Progressive measures for
the Elevation and Improvement of Man-
kind. Published monthly, containing Portraits
and other Engravings. \$1 a year.
For THREE Dollars (\$3), in advance, a
copy of each of these three Journals will be
sent one year three Specimens sent, when
desired.
Address FOWLER & WELLS, Broad-
way, N. York.

**HOW TO DO GOOD AND GET
THAT FOR NOTHING.**
In our Publications. The terms are
such, there can be no POSSIBILITY OF LOSS.
EVERY FAMILY will be glad to obtain some
of them. For particulars, address
FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway,
New York.
Mar. 4, 1858.

Trustee's Sale.
UNDEBIT and by virtue of a Deed
in Trust, made by Samuel P.
Hudson, on the 14th day of April,
1855, to secure Wiley, Banks & Co.—
which is recorded in the Probate
Court of Calhoun county, Alabama,
in Book L, pages 168, 164 and 165,
and, as Trustee, named in said
Deed, proceeded to sell
On Monday the 5th day of
before the Court-House door in Jack-
sonville, to the highest bidder for
cash, the following property conveyed
in said Deed, to-wit: Lots Nos. 15,
16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27,
28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38,
39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49,
50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60,
61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70,
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Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
March 18, 1858.

New Post Office.—The Postmaster General has ordered the establishment of a new Post Office in the eastern part of this county, on the Circuit road, to be called Abernathy, and appointed G. W. Baird, Post Master.

A new Post Office has been established called Beavertown, 14 miles north west of this place, and 4 miles from New Bethel, and Nathan Reaves appointed Post Master.

The reader will find on the 4th page of this paper, an account of many distressing scenes and incidents of the late dreadful earthquake in Naples, by which it is estimated that from twenty to thirty thousand lives were lost.

The St. Louis Catastrophe.

We give, in another column, a thrilling narrative, by several of the sufferers, who escaped with their lives, the late awful calamity, by the burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis. Some 40 of the inmates of the hotel on that fatal night are missing, but only 13 or 14 bodies have been recovered. The unprecedented destruction of life from such a cause, argues either great want of necessary precaution in a building for such a purpose, or want of watchfulness on the part of those whose duty it was to guard against it.

By the great fire in London, in 1636, which burnt all the buildings on four hundred and thirty-six acres of ground, numbering thirteen thousand two hundred, occupying four hundred streets and lanes, and involving a loss of more than \$600,000,000, only eight hundred lives were lost.

But to add to the horrors of the St. Louis calamity, it is now ascertained almost to a certainty, that the hotel was fired by incendiaries, to hide the evidence of the most foul and fiendish murder for money.

We give too, this week, some particulars of another awful calamity, involving great destruction of life, by the burning of the steamboat Eliza Battle, on the Tombigbee river.

Truly, this generation enjoys great advantages over the past, in large hotels, and in means of rapid passage and transmission, by steam boats, steamships and railroads; but thus far, we have paid for it dearly.

A handsome reward may be secured by catching the horse or thief, advertised in to-day's paper by W. C. McMahon, Esq.

We invite attention to the prospectus of the Charleston Mercury, in another column. It is an able and interesting sheet, and to Southern Rights there is none more true or devoted.

We would be glad to see Southern patronage, which we believe to be wasted on such papers as the "New York Day Book," transferred to the Mercury. Many are suspicious that all is not sincere in those northern papers, which volunteer, when well paid, to advocate southern principles; and that the money received from the South, may be used to forward Abolition schemes.

But even supposing all is fair, we think it had policy to send money from the South to northern publishers, to "cast pearls before swine."

We will publish in our next paper, the able speech of our immediate Representative, Mr. CURRY, on the Kansas question, which has been so highly eulogized by the letter writers from Washington, and of which we find the following honorable mention in a late number of the Montgomery Confederation:

It will be no less pleasing to the political, than gratifying to the personal friends of the Hon. Jabez L. M. Curry, to learn that his maiden speech in Congress fully realized the expectations which were founded upon his well known ability. In discussing the great question now before the country, the scope and action of a master mind were clearly evidenced, and his effort stamped him, unmistakably, as one safe in counsel and able in debate. Alabama has great cause to be proud of her youthful representative, and if he does not disappoint his constituents' feeling, the future has in store for him still higher honors.—*Confederation.*

Senator Fitzpatrick.

We copy the following article from a late number of the Montgomery Confederation, which is but a just tribute to the faithful services of a faithful man. No man in the United States Senate is more faithful to his constituents than Senator Fitzpatrick, and his article from the Confederation is but a small tribute to him who has been faithful to the people he represents and his country.—*Scutell.*

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONFERENCE.—It is not to be supposed that public men can escape censure or criticism. This is the law of political life. It would be acanthus to the man himself, if he could become so little observed, as to attract no criticism friendly or unfriendly, and it is essential to the public service, that those who engage it should be freely and boldly discussed. I confess to you, therefore, that I do not at all regret to see that Senator Fitzpatrick is just now made the object of a very close scrutiny: I know the man—and assert that he cannot possibly suffer from it. He holds a high position—a seat in the Senate of the U. S., the best public position in the country; he has held it long. To have attained it implied merit—to have continued in it so long, merit—to have been so successful in his duties, merit. To have been so successful in his duties, merit. To have been so successful in his duties, merit.

Below we append a list of those who are known to be lost:

Mrs. B. Cromwell & child, Sumter Co.
Mrs. H. G. Turner and child, Washington Co.
C. L. Cardine, Chickasaw Co., Miss.
Mr. Willis, do
Mr. W. T. Smith, Greene county.
Dr. S. H. Jones, Greene county, never seen.

Angustus Jones, Columbus Miss.
P. R. Kirkland, Green Co. Ala.
Mr. Lewis G. Martin, Fayette Co. Ky.
Mr. John Powell, Barkepoor, of E. Battle.

Dr. S. W. Clanton, Warsaw.
M. A. Galloway, Gainesville.
Mr. Newman, Ky.
A young man from Fairfield.
The Barber of E. Battle.

1st & 3rd Cook belonging to the boat, Chamberlain, belonging to S. G. Stone.

3 Negroes, belonging to J. A. Moore.
1 Negro belonging to Col Buford, Cabin boy.
1 Negro belonging to Judge Torry.

1 " man belonging to B. L. Turner.
1 " belonging to R. G. McMahon.
1 " belonging to John Bowen.
1 " belonging to John Foster.
1 " belonging to R. G. Foster.
1 " belonging to Daniel Rain.

3 White Deckhands, names unknown.
The bodies were not recovered of the following: Dr. S. H. Jones, M. A. Galloway, Rev. Mr. Newman; white boy, 3d cook; Jack, negro; Bill, negro; three white deck hands; chambermaid.

Additional.
The following we copy from last evening's News:
The boat was headed for the shore, but the river being high and out of its banks and the wheel ropes burned, a landing could not be effected.

She was, however, driven among the trees, where she lodged until the engines ceased to work. (The intensity of the heat driving the engineers from their posts) when the passengers were enabled to effect an escape by clinging to the limbs and branches of trees, and upon ladders of cotton thrown overboard.

After the wheels stopped, the boat swung around, and was driven across the river by force of the wind. This fortunate circumstance probably saved the lives of many of the survivors, as they must otherwise have perished in the flames of the boat.

The mate and pilot and some others on cotton bales floated down the river some four miles, shouting for help, before boats could be obtained. These were then carried across the river and hauled on wagons to the scene of disaster when the survivors on the trees were carried to land.

The following is from last evening's Mercury:
An infant two months old was saved in a remarkable manner. When discovered by Capt. Stone, it had only its night clothes on, and was blue with cold. A blanket coat soaked with water was at hand which the captain laid upon, burning cotton bales and then wrapped the babe in the steaming covering. It is now "alive and chirping."

For five hours from the discovery of the fire till seven o'clock, when the Magnolia came to their assistance, the passengers and employees of the boat who had escaped drowning were perishing from cold.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

BURNING OF ELIZA BATTLE, LOSS OF SOME THIRTY OR FORTY LIVES.

The news was brought this morning, of a terrible steamboat disaster, on the Higher River, last Monday morning.—Some 20 or 40 lives were lost, and over 1200 bales of cotton destroyed. Nothing except the hull of the boat was left unscathed.

The following particulars we have gathered from various sources, and we publish them in extra form, for the purpose of relieving the intense anxiety which is universally felt on the subject.

The deaths resulted principally from the cold. Many of the terrified passengers escaped on cotton bales—some of them were drowned—others swam to the trees, and were found there clinging to the branches, some at the point of death, and some actually frozen stiff. It is a shocking calamity.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., the steamer Eliza Battle, Capt. S. G. Stone, was observed to be on fire in the after part of the boat.—The fire broke out immediately below the cabin, thus cutting off all communication with the life boat and yawl.

The passengers were then driven to the forward part of the boat, where every exertion was made to save the lives and property of all on board, but in a very few minutes the entire boat, with her cargo of about 1200 bales of cotton, was enveloped in flames, giving the passengers scarcely time to escape with their lives. There were at the time of the conflagration about 55 passengers on board, not one half of whom have been saved.

One child of Mr. Cromwell was saved by Mr. Frank Stone, 2d clerk of the boat, who swam ashore with it. He then placed Miss Turner on a cotton bale and safely landed her on shore.—She said to him "You have saved my life, do save my mother, & my sister." He then swam off and rescued her mother, who afterwards froze to death in his arms. Her mother froze to death on a tree which was the fate of almost all who perished.

The assistant pilot (Bradley) saved Miss Robinson. She threw water on him while he was paddling her ashore on a cotton bale.

Capt. S. G. Stone remained on the wreck until the flames had entirely surrounded the boat; he got into the water with a stage plank, where he remained for eight hours, rendering all the assistance he could to the unfortunate passengers and crew, and barely escaped death himself.

The boat at the time the sad accident occurred, was near Kemp's Landing and Gainesville. The residents of that vicinity did everything in their power to comfort and console the unfortunate sufferers. We learn from a passenger who came down on the Magnolia, that in returning thanks to the citizens of the above places, only about 20 were to be found to sign the list, out of 55 that were on board.

The wind was blowing fearfully from the north and the night was bitter cold. It is supposed that the fire occurred from the sparks from the steamer Warrior, which passed up only a few minutes before the boat was discovered to be on fire.

Below we append a list of those who are known to be lost:

Mrs. B. Cromwell & child, Sumter Co.
Mrs. H. G. Turner and child, Washington Co.
C. L. Cardine, Chickasaw Co., Miss.
Mr. Willis, do
Mr. W. T. Smith, Greene county.
Dr. S. H. Jones, Greene county, never seen.

Angustus Jones, Columbus Miss.
P. R. Kirkland, Green Co. Ala.
Mr. Lewis G. Martin, Fayette Co. Ky.
Mr. John Powell, Barkepoor, of E. Battle.

Dr. S. W. Clanton, Warsaw.
M. A. Galloway, Gainesville.
Mr. Newman, Ky.
A young man from Fairfield.
The Barber of E. Battle.

1st & 3rd Cook belonging to the boat, Chamberlain, belonging to S. G. Stone.

3 Negroes, belonging to J. A. Moore.
1 Negro belonging to Col Buford, Cabin boy.
1 Negro belonging to Judge Torry.

1 " man belonging to B. L. Turner.
1 " belonging to R. G. McMahon.
1 " belonging to John Bowen.
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For five hours from the discovery of the fire till seven o'clock, when the Magnolia came to their assistance, the passengers and employees of the boat who had escaped drowning were perishing from cold.

Telegraphic.

Latest News by Telegraph.

The General Assembly bill was discussed in the House to day.

Late from Mexico.
New Orleans, March 11.
The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 7th inst., has arrived. She brings dates from the capital of Mexico to the 5th inst.

Civil war was prevailing throughout Mexico. The government troops, near Colima, were awaiting reinforcement. Other parties six thousand strong, had fortified Colima.

Alvarez was in the field with three thousand cavalry, opposing the new government.

The downfall of Zalazaga was considered certain.

Late from St. Domingo.

New York, March 11.
Late intelligence from St. Domingo announces that Baez still holds his own against Santana.

XXXV Congress—First Session.
Washington, March 11.
Senate.—Mr. Cameron presented a memorial from the citizens of Philadelphia, for a bill of Ocean Mail steamship line, to be established.

Mr. Polk spoke on the Kansas question, denying the allegation of fraud and violence and that invasion had been committed by Missourians, contending that there was a political prejudice in Kansas of proslavery men.

Mr. Benjamin reviewed the history of slavery in both continents, and said it was common law, and was recognized by the Constitution, and defended the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision. He eulogized the Judges giving the majority opinion of the court and commented severely on the dissenting Judges.

The Senate passed the House De-ficiency bill and adjourned.

House.—Mr. Stanton is discussing the Kansas and Utah discussed. Adjourned.

Washington News.

Washington, March 11.
The test vote on the Kansas Leecompton question is expected in the House to-morrow. The anti-Leecomptonites are confident of success.

Kansas.

St. Louis, March 11.
Governor Denver has issued a proclamation denouncing J. H. Lanes' proposal of enrolling Kansas militia as equal and a usurpation of power.

A NEW YORK BANKER AND A YOUNG LADY.

The former asked the latter what kind of money she liked best. "Matri-mony," she replied. "What interest will it bring?" asked the banker. "If properly invested, it will double the original stock every two years," she said. "He concluded she was a match for him, but the rest is secret. So says the account from which we take the above. But the rest is not a secret. The banker was a judicious as well as a happy man. He thought he would add money to matrimony. Accordingly he sent to S. Swan & Co., of

amounted to 2,500 bales—prices unchanged.

In New York, 4,000—the market quiet.

In Augusta, 2,000 bales sold—market firm.

In Mobile, 2,500—market firm.

In New Orleans, 14,000. Middling, 11 to 11 1/2.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP.

CANADA.
COTTON ADVANCED.
CONSOLS DECLINED.

New York, March 10, 1858.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax to-day, with one week's later news from Liverpool.

Sales of cotton for the week 51,000 bales. All qualities advanced an eighth. Some circulars report a fraction higher. Consols declined one-half to three-quarters.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

Both Houses to-day were occupied with the discussion of the Kansas bill. The audience was so great that the debate terminated in the Senate this week.

There was a heavy snow-storm here to-day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER KANGAROO.

New York, March 11.

The steamer Kangaroo has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 24th February.

FRANCE.—It was rumored that Count Walewski would retire from the Ministry. Funds declined and subsequently became steady. The new Penal law passed the Legislative body, by 224 against 24. The French camp at Chalon, will have 50,000 troops, being double the quota of last year.

SPAIN.—At Calpe the rebels are still in force, under Nasser Sahib; they are threatening the neighborhood. The majestic town at Fort Magin has been taken from the rebels. The Governor-General of Spain will be given to Lord Stanley, if Lord Comings resigns.

CUBA.—The mail brings the details of the capture of Canton. The Cantoneses submitted, and evacuated the city December 21st. The Governor of Cuba was taken prisoner, and was subsequently installed Vice Governor.

A commission of two Englishmen and one Frenchman are charged with the supervision of the government, and issued a proclamation inviting the people to return, assuring them of protection. Everything was quiet, and there was a fair prospect of rising the blockade and a resumption of trade within a week.

Washington News.

Washington, March 11.
The Senate to-day passed the House printing deficiency bill, and discussed Kansas affairs. The brilliant speech in the Senate, by the Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana on the naval restriction bill, has been warmly complimented by the President.

The House on Wednesday, having refused to grant leave to Mr. Stephens, to introduce the majority report of the investigating committee, he gave notice that he would publish it consequently it made its appearance this morning in the Union.

Mr. Harris in committee of the whole, asked leave to introduce his minority report which was objected to. A debate ensued, and the matter was postponed.

The General deficiency bill was discussed in the House to day.

Late from Mexico.
New Orleans, March 11.
The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 7th inst., has arrived. She brings dates from the capital of Mexico to the 5th inst.

Civil war was prevailing throughout Mexico. The government troops, near Colima, were awaiting reinforcement. Other parties six thousand strong, had fortified Colima.

Alvarez was in the field with three thousand cavalry, opposing the new government.

The downfall of Zalazaga was considered certain.

Late from St. Domingo.

New York, March 11.
Late intelligence from St. Domingo announces that Baez still holds his own against Santana.

XXXV Congress—First Session.
Washington, March 11.
Senate.—Mr. Cameron presented a memorial from the citizens of Philadelphia, for a bill of Ocean Mail steamship line, to be established.

Mr. Polk spoke on the Kansas question, denying the allegation of fraud and violence and that invasion had been committed by Missourians, contending that there was a political prejudice in Kansas of proslavery men.

Mr. Benjamin reviewed the history of slavery in both continents, and said it was common law, and was recognized by the Constitution, and defended the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision. He eulogized the Judges giving the majority opinion of the court and commented severely on the dissenting Judges.

The Senate passed the House De-ficiency bill and adjourned.

House.—Mr. Stanton is discussing the Kansas and Utah discussed. Adjourned.

Washington News.

Washington, March 11.
The test vote on the Kansas Leecompton question is expected in the House to-morrow. The anti-Leecomptonites are confident of success.

Kansas.

St. Louis, March 11.
Governor Denver has issued a proclamation denouncing J. H. Lanes' proposal of enrolling Kansas militia as equal and a usurpation of power.

A NEW YORK BANKER AND A YOUNG LADY.

The former asked the latter what kind of money she liked best. "Matri-mony," she replied. "What interest will it bring?" asked the banker. "If properly invested, it will double the original stock every two years," she said. "He concluded she was a match for him, but the rest is secret. So says the account from which we take the above. But the rest is not a secret. The banker was a judicious as well as a happy man. He thought he would add money to matrimony. Accordingly he sent to S. Swan & Co., of

Augusta, Ga., \$10, which is the amount of a whole ticket in his legalized lottery, and drew the capital prize of \$40,000. This, in addition to the interest on the matrimony which his wife annually brought him, set him up in business. The next prize is \$70,000. Tickets are \$10, \$5 and \$2 1/2.—N. Y. Dispatch.

(COMMUNICATED.)

"How can two walk together except they be agreed?" Let this make you cautious how you form connections, and associations in the world, especially those for life. Paul's prospect is good, he is not unqually yoked with un-believers." The way to heaven is difficult enough at best, even when you have all the aid you can get; how then must it be, when your nearest connections, your constant companions, are not only in your way, but opposed to every step you take in the way of righteousness. Can two opposite courses lead to the same point? Suppose two neighbors setting out on a journey, one goes east, and the other west; one must give up his journey and go with his neighbor, or there will be a separation. The application is easy—two persons agree to share the joys and pleasures of life together in the marriage state, one a Christian, the other an infidel; of course one is bound for heaven and the other for hell. Now the Christian must get him converted, or the infidel induced to renounce Christ, or there must be a present separation of feelings, purposes, pursuits and enjoyments, and in the end a separation forever. And, as we are by nature prone more to evil than good, so there is stronger probability in such a case that the infidel will prevail than the other. "Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing, and I will receive you; and be a father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty."

White Plains, March 1853.

Kansas—Mr. Stephens' Report.

A despatch in the New York Herald of Thursday, gives the following synopsis of the report of the majority of the Special Kansas Committee, which was adopted at a meeting of the evening previous:

The report treats first of the legitimate objects of enquiry for the committee under the resolution of their appointment. These are: all laws, facts and proceedings, in relation to the Leecompton Constitution, bearing upon the question of propriety of the admission of Kansas under it. These in the opinion of the committee embrace:

1st.—The law taking a sense of the people upon the expediency of calling a convention.

2nd.—The law providing for the call of a convention in pursuance of the popular will expressed.

3rd.—The registration of voters and the appointment of delegates made by Secretary Stanton.

4th.—The assembling of the convention at Leecompton and their action in submitting the slavery question, the only one in controversy, to the people.

5th.—The constitution formed by the convention so assembled.

6th.—The action of the people on the question in it submitted to vote on the 21st of December.

These are all the essential facts embraced in the call. Perfect legality and regularity mark every step of the proceedings. Why should not the State be admitted as she reports.

The report then takes up and answers the objections, which do not arise on the face of the record. No constitution can be valid which is not first ratified by a popular vote. None of the constitutions of the old States were thus ratified, and many of the new have not. The second objection—the want of an enabling act—is shown to be untenable by numerous precedents, the case of California in particular. Another objection is as to the fairness of the registry and appointment. This is fully answered. There are thirty-eight counties in Kansas. Thirteen of the others have little or no population. In these thirteen, on the 4th of January election, there was less than one hundred votes cast against the constitution. The four others had no registry, because the officers were not permitted to make it. They were driven away by force and threats.

The report ignores the votes of the 4th of January, although arguing that a fair interpretation of that vote, upon the basis of apportionment made by Secretary Stanton, would show that the constitution had not been defeated even then.

The report is very elaborate, and covers all the points, and closes with an urgent argument for the admission of Kansas as recommended by the President. This is urged as best for Kansas as well as the peace and harmony of the whole Union.

The report and resolution were carried by a vote of eight to seven.

The Committee adjourned sine die, with the understanding that Mr. Stephens would not present his report to the House for a few days, allowing the minority time to prepare theirs.

SANTA ANNA.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Times writes under date of the 23d ultimo: "The friend and partisans of General Santa Anna are expecting the arrival of the English steamer from St. Thomas on which vessel they suppose he has taken passage for this place, whence he will proceed to Mexico in a Spanish war steamer to assume the Presidency for the 'last time.' It was first contemplated to send him in the Benetuzar, but she having sailed yesterday, he will have to go in another of more moderate dimensions. Quarters have been prepared for him at the house of a distinguished Mexican, and it is now a settled fact that he will return. What part Spain will play in the game is hard to tell at present, but it is generally believed that men and vessels of war have been promised in case of hostility on the part of the opposing faction. Spain will receive her full claims by virtue of a new treaty, the rough draft of which has been made here. No one mentions the armed expedition against Vera Cruz, as Santa Anna's return removes all necessity for the employment of Her Majesty's troops. The Mexico took out a large number of exiles that were 'hiding their time' in Havana.

There is no man so deep but that he has a shallow place.

Demetrius laughed at the world, but at nothing more in it, than people's pursuit of riches and honor.

at his residence in this place, about 12 o'clock on Monday night, the 16th inst. WILLIAM LAIRD, in the 73d year of his age. The deceased was one of the first settlers of this place, having resided here over 52 years. He was a peaceable citizen, good neighbor and warm and devoted friend; and had always borne the character of an up-right and honest man. In his early days he had attached himself to the Church, and afterwards became disinterested with it. In 1848, he again joined the Methodist Church, in this place, and remained an acceptable member up to the time of his decease. He had been afflicted with a paralytic affection more than a year previous to his death, which confined him to his bed nearly all the time, and severely tried his patience and fortitude; but whenever he spoke to any of his immediate family or friends of the prospect of his approaching dissolution, he expressed great confidence in his acceptance with God, and a safe passage to the land of everlasting rest and blessedness.

The cares of business and the pursuits of fashion and pleasure alike produce a strain upon the mind which reacts upon the physique of the subject thereof, produces loss of appetite, pain in the head, affections in the bronchial nerves, dyspepsia, bilious colic, and inflammation of the bladder. If, in the early stages of these complaints, a resort is had to Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, a speedy cure may be effected. Sold by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, M. D., 335 Broadway New York, and his Agents.

We invite our readers to the perusal of Dr. AYER'S advertisements which appear in the columns of our paper. They deserve attention as treating of what interests us all, and from a source which all have long respected. The Doctor is well known as one of the leading Chemists of this country, who devotes his great acquirements to the discovery and manufacture of remedies for popular use. The unparalleled success which has followed his labors is too well known in this community to need any elucidation from our pen. Washington Co. Observer.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

730 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

33 ST. FRANCIS STREET, MOBILE.

No applications for Agents need be made, except by persons of integrity, reliability, and having excellent facilities for doing business. They must be addressed to Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 495 Broadway, New York. mar. 4, '58.

HORSE STOLEN.

On the night of the 13th inst., a dark bay horse, about five years old, with a white blaze on his face, and a white star on his forehead, was stolen from the stable of W. C. McMahon, of White Plains, March 18, 1858.—J. H. McMahon.

White Plains, March 18, 1858.—J. H. McMahon.

My credit is being improved for me, and I have turned into checks, and besides, received a "satisfaction" in the forehead, as Monk says—therefore, those indebted to me, will please take notice, they do not pay soon, will "take them in backwaters," but they will "take them in backwaters," and send them on their way a hallooing, "with a bill of cost to pay."

Seriously, my necessities are such, that those indebted to me, must pay up, if they do not wish to compel me to collect by the aid of an Officer.

Wm.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN

Congress to order a submission of the constitution to a vote of the people, to ascertain the will of the majority.

act, it is also a proposition for direct intervention in the affairs of Kansas and to coerce a submission to congressional dictation. In the teeth of the constitution, the Kansas bill, and every

principle of justice and State authority, a compulsory requisition is to be made. It is the old, exploded, doctrine of congressional supremacy; a revival of the unlimited power to control the Territories; because, if Congress can change

the action of the convention can pre-
scribe a different mode of submission
interfere in her internal affairs, reverse
what the convention has done, it can
abolish or establish slavery, or do any
thing else that the most lawless inou-

constructionist can claim. Congress has excluded, by what has been done in Kansas, too, constitution, religion, publican, and framed by the people, "in their own way," under the forms of law, there is no option. At all events,

referred back, by Congress, to the people for ratification. The supposed necessity and indispensableness of submission is a fallacy—an offshoot of Republicanism, worse than Black Republicanism.

publicanism, proposed to be ingrafted on the vigorous stem of American republicanism. If the will of the people can only be ascertained by a direct appeal to them, then every clause in the constitution must be wrested from

its context and submitted to a separate vote. The Constitution of the United States is the full, just, and perfect voice of the people, the highest expression of popular will in this country and it has never been submitted either

to the aggregate vote of the whole people, (if such a solecism be allowed, for there is really no such people as the people of the whole United States,) or to the separate vote of the people of each State; and who will pretend that

it is not as republican, as paramount and supreme a law, as authoritative an expression of the popular sentiment, as any of the modern constitutions? I utterly deny that the majority has the inherent and unalienable power of

governing, without limitation and without restraint. I deny that there are no other means of ascertaining the will of the people in relation to a constitution than by submitting to a direct popular vote. The distinguishing principle

and excellence of our American system of government, as contradistinguished from other systems, is what Webster called "the marvellous felicity of its representative system." The regular action of the people is not *per capita* or

by the aggregated mass, but through representatives. So jealous are the people of dominant majority that they have tied their own hands, controlled their action, and limited their power.—While the people are the source of all

political power, yet that power must be manifested by authority of law through prescribed forms; in obedience to previous direction. Elections are to be held at particular times and places; suffrage is controlled and limited; and

the persons to be elected agents or representatives must possess certain qualifications and requisites. The whole history of our Government shows that the greatest wisdom and caution and prudence were to be exercised in altering

the constitutions, and ample securities were provided against the rashness and uncertainty of bare majorities.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

PRINCIPLES OF RELIGION. THE N

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.—The New York papers contain accounts of a revival of religion, now in progress in that city and throughout the country, which, in extent and influence has never been equalled. The interest seems to be

more prominent in the vicinity of that city, and some localities in Connecticut and Massachusetts. The feeling and zeal is so intense in some places that secular business has been almost suspended, and people flock in hundreds to the Church and prayer meetings.

Persons who heretofore have borne the worst reputation in all the transactions of life are now prominent in pushing forward the good cause, and endeavoring to atone in some degree for the evils of their past lives.

The N. Y. Tribune says it is safe, in view of the certain returns received, to say that fifty thousand persons have been converted in one week in various parts of the country, and that the work is increasing and bids fair to extend.

This great work is said to have had a beginning with four or five pious young men, in the city of N. York, who some time since met together daily for the purpose of prayer. At the

ment they were opposed in their obtaining a room in which to hold their meetings; but by perseverance they succeeded in their good purpose, and laid the foundation of a structure which will live after all earthly things.

which will live after all earthly things shall have passed away. It is truly to be hoped that this work may be all that its present magnitude seems to indicate, for if ever there was a time when religion was needed to restrain the wicked and hold in check bad passions, the

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—We have accounts from almost every section of the country of the gradual revival of

business. The Cotton factories at Lancaster, it is stated, are about to resume operations. At Lewiston, Maine, all the mills will soon be at work, with 16,000 additional spindles in one of them. The cotton mills at Woodsocket, Rhode

island, which have been running only five days in the week, are about to be put upon full time. In Massachusetts the Bay State mill at Lawrence now employs 600 hands, and will, it is believed, ere long be in full operation.

The Pemberton mill is about to begin running under the new owners: and the duck mill in Lawrance has renewed work.

The present force of our Army amounts to 18,575 men.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to poor scan quality. It appears to be a list or index of names and dates.]

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